

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MY AWFUL DAD.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE DANICHERS.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—THE PRINCESS ROYAL.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—RICHIE.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—UN HALL IN MASCHERA.
MISLO'S GARDEN—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
EAGLE THEATRE—CROWN OF THORNS.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PAINTING.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—MISS MUTTON.
BROADWAY THEATRE—MECHANIC'S DAUGHTER.
BOWERY THEATRE—LEONIE.
PARK THEATRE—OUR BOARDING HOUSE.
COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY.
OLYMPIA THEATRE—PANTOMIME.
THEATRE COMIQUE—VARIETY.
HOLLER'S THEATRE—PANTIMIMIZATION.
FOXY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY.
NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
EGYPTIAN HALL—VARIETY.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM.
PARISIAN VARIETIES.
GILMORE'S GARDEN—CIRCUS.

QUINTUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 8, 1877.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company run a special newspaper train over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, leaving Jersey City at a quarter past four A. M. daily and Sunday, carrying the regular edition of the Herald as far West as Harrisburg and South to Washington, reaching Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at one P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be cool and clear or partly cloudy, followed toward night by warmer and threatening weather, and later by rain, in advance of a storm.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was quiet, with but little doing, while a generally better tone prevailed. Gold continues steady at 105. Governments are also very steady, while railroad bonds are irregular. Money loaned up to 3 and 4 per cent on call, but closed at 2 per cent on call.

THE NEWEST THING in burgins in real estate is described under "Real Estate Frauds," and would-be buyers would do well to read it.

GENERAL BUTLER'S REMARKS to a representative of the Herald will interest every one who realizes how closely the General observes men and affairs and how shrewdly he estimates both.

OUR ARTICLE ON "VETERAN PASTORS" would seem to show that singleness of devotion to one's fellow men is conducive to longevity. But if this is true why are there not more venerable editors?

AS POSTMASTER JAMES' prompt quadrennial settlement with the government is an absolute novelty why should it not be patented and special local rights sold to public officials throughout the country?

WITHIN A FEW MONTHS the expenditure of the Board of Health has been nearly as much for stationery as for disinfectants and the application thereof. No wonder that people imagine the Board work to be stationary, too.

THE LONG ISLAND POLICEMAN LOWERER was more merciful to his victim than his fellow officers in New York might have been; he took the man's money and watch, but he did not club him at all, and yet he caught him asleep and where no observers were present.

THE ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS, in national convention assembled, solemnly disown the Molly Maguires. Now let them prove their assertions by their works and set private detectives upon the track of the scoundrels who have directed so much suspicion to the Order.

ANOTHER SPIRIT has been materialized. It was a ghost which infested a house at Babylon, L. I., and was rapidly depreciating the price of real estate and frightening the credulous when some one bethought himself to touch the spirit, when, like all other similar apparitions, it proved to be a human fraud.

THERE IS NO END to newspaper letters and other complaints about the price of milk. Why do not the complainants co-operate by neighborhoods to supply themselves? Hundreds of farmers would fight for the chance of sending them milk, so they could enjoy all the profits and do their own watering.

THERE IS NO PROSPECT that any steps will be taken in the Legislature this session to provide labor for the unemployed, so the workmen are spared a new disappointment. Legislators who make propositions in this direction are usually demagogues or fools, and the sooner the laboring classes realize this fact the sooner they will cease to be tricked by false hopes into voting for any man on the ground that he is "the workingman's friend."

THE WEATHER.—The southwestern depression already noted in the Herald is assuming a very extensive area, and now covers the whole region of the Mississippi Valley from the Gulf to Dakota and Minnesota. The depression is divided into two areas at present, but will form only one during this morning and prove a great storm. Already heavy rains and snow have fallen along its longest diameter. The heaviest rainfall has been 1.05 inches at Leavenworth and 1.72 inches at Vicksburg. High southerly winds prevailed yesterday on the Texas coast. The pressure in the Southwest is decidedly low. An area of high barometer is now passing over the lakes and St. Lawrence Valley, following the depression of Wednesday toward the Atlantic. The latter disturbance is now moving off the coast of Nova Scotia, attended by a rain area. Bad weather may be expected on the North British coast on Tuesday or Wednesday next. The temperature continues high in the South, moderate in the Atlantic, Central and Western districts, and low in the Northern or upper lake and Red River regions. The Ohio and Central Mississippi have fallen. All the other rivers have risen, including the Upper and Lower Mississippi. The weather in New York to-day will be cool and clear or partly cloudy, followed toward night by warmer and threatening weather, and later by rain, in advance of a storm.

The Barling Slip Tragedy.

From the very rarity of such events in such a quarter as the murder and suicide that startled Front street on Thursday there seems an incongruity between the act and its scene, as if the dramas of human passion were incomprehensible in the prosy haunts of dull and monotonous trade. But the romantic feature which seemed imported into the crime from the mystery that surrounded its perpetration is fading away. Mr. Taintor's declaration that he saw Orville Jewett fire some of the shots into his own body will reduce the crime to the ordinary level in this respect. But this statement seems likely to be strenuously denied. In our opinion it is true; and we are the more disposed to credit it because we believe the fact that Orville Jewett fired these shots can be established without this evidence.

That Orville Jewett's wounds were all inflicted by himself follows from the fact that they could not have been inflicted by any other person present on the occasion. His uncle, the elder Jewett, and Mr. Dean were the only persons there. George W. Jewett was assuredly prostrated by the wound from the grenade, which tore from their attachments all the large muscles of one leg and opened the popliteal artery. His left leg was useless as a support from the moment the ragged fragment of iron tore through it. He had but one leg to stand upon, and, startled, shocked, unnerved by the blow, and weakened greatly within a few seconds by the loss of blood, from which he died but a few minutes later, it is almost an inevitable inference that he fell to the floor instantly, with just strength left to cry out "Charlie! Charlie!" as heard by Mr. Taintor. He was, it must be remembered, a man over sixty years of age. Now, the pistol shots heard by Taintor were heard after his name was thus called, and one or more of them filled the interval between the moment when he heard his name called and the moment when he reached the door of the inner office. He arrived there before all were fired. If, as seems well nigh certain, George Jewett called as he fell, the shots were therefore fired while he was on the floor, his life hastening away by the open mouths of the branches of that large vessel which is a continuation of the femoral artery. Did he in that instant of impending dissolution fire four shots at his nephew? If it be deemed possible, in view of his probable condition, physically and mentally, that he could in that moment have fired any shots at all, it must be recognized that he could not have inflicted the wounds found on the body of Orville Jewett, unless Orville's body was presented to him in the attitude of a person throwing handspikes, with his feet in the air. If it be thought possible that Orville Jewett could have leaned over his dying uncle in such a way as to put his body in the necessary position to receive from one on the floor the wounds found it must, to sustain that view, be also supposed that the man thus shot at did not start away at the first fire, but held himself in the same position to receive at nearly the same point four successive loads. This is not a likely act for either the sane or the insane.

It is therefore as nearly as may be impossible that George Jewett fired any pistol. Did Mr. Dean fire any? At the moment of the explosion Mr. Dean was seated at his desk writing. This is his own statement; but it is also proved by his wounds; for a missile must be projected from a point to the left of a man and a little behind him to wound his left leg and his right arm at the angle at which Dean is wounded. Even in that position it would be impossible for the wounds to be given as they are if the man sat in an ordinary attitude; but if the attitude of writing with the right arm a little extended on the desk be assumed they become possible. It is further pretty clear that Dean fled from the scene instantly, and with that instinctive haste that gets to a safe place first and reflects upon the reasons afterward; and he got himself out of range so effectively that all persons in the middle office agree that the very first fact following the explosion was the appearance of Dean staggering out of the door of the inner office. Now the janitor's wife, who started from up stairs at the moment of the explosion, heard the pistol shots of the small pistol—the only one whose use is in doubt—while she was on the stairs. It is not likely that this woman went further in the same time than Dean did; for though he was hurt he was impelled by a more energetic motive, and thus when the shots were fired he must at least have crossed the office. If he fired them he fired them from near the door of the middle office and then turned and immediately passed out of that office and was helped down stairs. By whom, then, and by what process of legende-main was the pistol which he must have had in his hand while at the doorway found between the bodies of the two Jewetts only a minute later? But Dean, it appears, is known to be a quiet person, incapable of the act supposed, and one who, if ever forced to fire a shot in any circumstances, would be the first to make it known. In view of all this it may be declared that the "theory" of the police in regard to Dean is a coarse and brutal assumption, without any foundation whatever in fact or probability.

It was impossible for George W. Jewett to have fired the shots; it was barely possible for Dean to have fired them; could Orville Jewett have fired into his own person five pistol shots? There is the clearest possible evidence that he fired the shot from the large pistol. This was fired while the fireman, Murray, was in the room. He was stooping over the dead body of George W. Jewett at the time. There was no other living person but Orville Jewett there. At that time the four bullets from the smaller pistol were already in Orville's body. If he had the strength to fire a fifth shot, with four bullets already in him, he had a fortiori the strength to have fired those that preceded. Moreover the one shot that he is known to have fired sufficiently indicates his suicidal purpose; and the possibility being granted it is as easy to believe that a man of resolute temper will kill himself with five shots if he deems

that number necessary as that he will fire a single one with that object. All the bullets from the smaller pistol entered the man's breast within a space that a biscuit would cover, and the course they pursued in the body indicates that the weapon was held as it would probably have been held in the act of suicide.

Our Quintuple Sheets.

The advertising columns of the Herald quintuple sheet this morning present the most convincing evidence of its popularity and prosperity. People seek in advertising the best medium for making their wants known or calling attention to their ability to supply those of others, and are guided in its selection by an un-failing test which none but a great paper such as the Herald can satisfy. We need only point to our quintuple sheet to-day to convince our readers that the Herald is the best medium for every class of advertiser. Our immense circulation alone guarantees this in a manner that admits of no doubt. Every want that enters into the daily life of the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer or the financier finds some one who advertises in the Herald ready to supply it. The paper is at once a great business directory and a purchaser's guide. The heaviest transactions of trade and the simplest inquiries pertaining to the household find their places in our advertising columns.

In comparing the evidences of the present popularity and prosperity of the Herald with those of the corresponding period of last year we have a most gratifying exhibit to present to our readers, particularly for the last two Sundays of March and the first two of April. On Sunday, March 18, 1876, we printed fifty-four columns of advertisements. For the corresponding Sunday in 1877 we had fifty-six. On Sunday, March 25, 1876, fifty-two columns; for the corresponding day this year, sixty-four. Sunday, April 2, 1876, sixty-three columns; Sunday, April 1, this year, sixty-six. Lastly, on Sunday, April 9, 1876, we printed seventy-one columns, and to-day we have nearly seventy-six solid columns filled with information for every reader of the Herald in the form of 3,391 advertisements, five of which occupy nine columns. These columns are as interesting to the great mass of our patrons as those devoted to the current news of the day, because they touch on subjects nearer to their immediate welfare. Although we do not publish quintuple sheets every day, still the pressure on our advertising columns is as great on week days as on Sundays. In reality the advertiser derives the same benefit from his business announcement on a week day as on Sunday. His advertisement is classified as carefully and displayed as fully and correctly as in our quintuple sheets. This is done without any reference to the number of advertisements that may be printed, the same rule applying to all days. The meaning of this quintuple sheet is, therefore, that the Herald has steadily grown in popularity and prosperity. It fulfills every requirement that the advertising public can demand, and is patronized on that account by every one who has an object to serve by advertising.

Dumping Money and Cremating Garbage.

A waggish correspondent has sent us a communication on street cleaning, which we printed in yesterday's "Complaint Book." He says:—"We all want clean streets, and we don't want contractors to lose money, nor do we wish to be continually making the heartless inquiry, 'Where is the money dumped?' This is quite true and suggests the propriety of immediate action on the part of the Street Cleaning Bureau officials. They should without delay advertise for proposals from the kitchen maids of New York and Brooklyn for the cremation of the city garbage. Such a course would at once popularize that scientific bureau and afford superb facilities for chemical research at a cost of something less than thirty thousand dollars. A joint board of kitchen maids and bureau scientists could sit every Monday and Friday for the discussion of cremation, and splendid papers could be read at these sessions on the effects of combustion on the fibrous texture of cabbage stumps, the ashy residue of full grown cats, or the temperature necessary to destroy trichina spiralis in a piece of diseased pork. The officials should not hesitate to adopt this suggestion through diffidence in their own scientific knowledge. The kitchen maids would supply all that is necessary—the garbage, the chemical knowledge and the stoves. Our bureau officials could then draw their salaries with the calm consciousness of having performed their duty, and adverse public opinion would be silenced. A reaction would set in and serenades and applause would follow abuse. Perhaps the magnificent results of this simple experiment might bring about in time the appointment of kitchen maids to the sole charge of the Street Cleaning Bureau and the Health Board. Then, indeed, we might look for cleanliness, both in and out of doors, and the cremation of the city garbage without first dumping thirty thousand dollars to find out how it was to be done.

The Herald Weather Service.

The interest awakened in Europe by the success of the Herald's storm warnings proves how important they are considered to be to the interests of commerce and agriculture on that Continent. As announced in our Paris cable letter this morning, M. Leverrier, the distinguished director of the Paris Observatory, has publicly tendered his congratulations to the Herald at a general reunion of the learned societies in Paris. He also stated that he had instituted an inquiry as to whether the Observatory should not avail itself of the Herald's weather service. This prompt recognition by the scientists of France of our meteorological labors encourages us to continue them with increased zeal and care. The terrible storm that swept over the British Islands on Wednesday last, particulars of which we print to-day in our London cable letter, was duly predicted by the Herald on the previous Friday morning, and we gave a warning by cable five days in advance of the storm. We feel a just pride in pointing to these successes, marking, as they do, a new enterprise in journalism which has been initiated by the Herald.

Municipal Reform.

Last night's demonstration was scarcely needed to prove how earnestly the citizens of New York desire to secure a substantial reform in the administration of our municipal affairs. Nevertheless the Chickering Hall meeting was significant in the character of the persons present and will serve to convince the Legislature that it will not do to trifle with the important measures in relation to our city government which are now under consideration at Albany. So far as the plan of municipal government submitted by Governor Tilden's Municipal Commission is concerned the duty of the Legislature is very clear. If the whole subject should be laid over this year it would be impossible to secure the contemplated constitutional amendments until after the meeting of the Legislature of 1880, since such amendments must receive the indorsement of two Legislatures having different Senates before they can be submitted to the people for their ratification. A new Senate will be elected next November for two years, and should that body be the first to act on the amendments they would have to await the confirmation of the Senate to be elected in 1879, which meets in January, 1880; while, if passed by the present Senate, they could be indorsed by the Legislature which meets with a new Senate next year. As the action of the present Legislature would only be preliminary there can be no good reason why the proposed constitutional amendments should not be considered this session.

The passage of these amendments, however, should not be suffered to interfere with the measures of charter reform which are now under consideration, and which are designed to give the taxpayers of New York immediate relief and to remove at once many admitted evils and abuses. It is to be regretted that Comptroller Kelly has thought proper to enter his protest against immediate reform and relief. But his opinions should not have any other effect than to insure the success of the pending bills. Mr. Kelly is an ambitious politician, and as the head, and, indeed, the dictator of the powerful ruling party in the city he studies the interests of that party, probably unwittingly, before the interests of the city. He objects to the reduction of department officers and salaries because it would curtail his political patronage, although it is notorious that the city government, if managed as a private business would be managed, could be better conducted than it is now at a greatly reduced expenditure. The Comptroller's letter should convince every taxpayer that it will be wise to secure municipal reform at once, without waiting for the constitutional amendments.

Coaching and Outdoor Sports.

Dr. Johnson's idea of happiness was to ride in a fast post-chaise, and no doubt the old gentleman enjoyed the ecstasy of motion. Mere speed does not convey this delight, for there is nothing particularly pleasant in a railroad journey. It is the consciousness of controlling a living force and intelligence that gives such peculiar pleasure to coaching. Four spirited horses, eager for the road, but subject to the will of their master, are very different from the senseless machinery of an engine. The horse is much more than what the boy described him—a four-cornered animal with one leg at each corner—for he is one of the noblest and certainly the most useful of the brute companions of man. The fascination of the horse explains how gentlemen become coachmen and drive for their own satisfaction and that of their friends. Coaching, which was once a necessity, is now revived as a pleasure, and this beautiful outdoor amusement will begin this season in New York on May Day. Then Mr. Delancey Kane will sound his horn, crack his whip and resume those charming road trips which were so popular last summer. The Coaching Club has been greatly strengthened during the winter by the accession of new members and the building of new coaches, and as will be seen in our account elsewhere, no less than seventeen four-in-hands will turn out in the spring parade. These will be driven by some of the best amateur whips in New York, and the coaches will be brilliant with fashion and beauty. We are glad to note the increasing love of outdoor sports, and as coaching is one of the most exhilarating of them all we congratulate the club on the auspicious manner in which it begins the season of 1877.

Pulpit Topics To-Day.

Dr. Talmage's series of trade union sermons will make a big book if he keeps on multiplying them much longer as he has done. He purposes to give the men of Wall street a few hints on moral brokerage and banking to-day, and urge those who have it to add a little common sense to their religion—very suitable advice, no doubt, for many people. The resurrection festival, just passed, has suggested to Mr. Alger the propriety of discussing the question whether or no there is to be a general resurrection, while Mr. Giles will consider the possibility and probability of rehabilitating a desolate soul, which, we suppose, is another way of putting the Universalist doctrine of "all saved" for convenient handling. The great white throne will loom up before young Dr. Tyng's vision, and the rich man and Lazarus will take their accustomed places in Dr. Sweetser's cabinet of characters to-day. True godliness is something that Dr. Ewer is familiar enough with to dilate upon, and Mr. Moment, being a young man, probably knows how "a man seeking a wife" must feel, especially if after walking four miles through the mud he finds another suitor already ahead of him. Mr. Colcord's call to duty ought to be heeded, and the eternal youth of Jesus will undoubtedly prove an inspiring theme for Dr. Armitage to-day. Slander is a bad element for any man (or woman) to cherish, and Mr. Martyn will very properly condemn it. It is one of the sins of good men that Mr. Bell ought to enumerate, and while he is trying to dispose of the devil he might as well let his works go with him. Mr. Newton will present a natural view of the life to come, and Mr. McCarthy will treat Christ's resurrection as a matter of fact and not of faith, and will also offer some suggestions about the hereafter of suicides and murderers.

LONDON TALK.

Faint Hopes of the Protocol as a Peace Preserver.

A TREATY SILENTLY ABROGATED.

Bellicose Preparations and Pacific Assurances.

THE "BLOOD AND IRON" RESIGNATION.

Bismarck Unmoved by the Kaiser's Prayers.

O'LEARY'S GREAT VICTORY.

Five Hundred and Twenty Miles in 141 Hours Against Weston's 610 Miles in 143 Hours.

DRAMATIC AND OPERATIC DOINGS.

Hanging Pictures and Torturing Artists—Joe Jefferson's Landscape.

Devastation by a Predicted Storm—Aquatique, Literary and Industrial Notes.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 7, 1877.

The protocol and Bismarck's resignation are the leading topics in England this week. The English papers have not the courage to congratulate themselves on the anticipated efficacy of that wonderful document, the protocol. The Spectator says, "The mouse is born, and a very little one it is." The document, however, will be the great factor of coming events.

RUSSIA'S VICTORY.

The Times says, editorially, to-day:—"Our government has not passed the bounds of constitutional right in its expression of opinion or its engagements in regard to Turkey, but Russia receives all she asked for, and probably more than she expected. This is also the feeling at Vienna. Our correspondent, reporting the feeling there, says:—'Mild as the language of the Protocol is, it contains a full and unequivocal acceptance by all the Powers of the Russian view concerning the international position of Turkey. Although the protocol does not even mention the treaty of Paris the principles of the independence of Turkey and non-intervention in her internal affairs are virtually abrogated.'"

The Times continues:—"Lord Derby's declaration defers deliberation on common action of the Powers, but does not affect the principles contained in the text of the protocol. We have a right to say the Powers—and particularly England—have not been wanting in good will toward Russia. WILL THE CZAR BE CONTENT? "We hope that the Russian government will show it knows how to regard the spirit in which it has been met. It may seem useless to appeal to a military power relative to a decision which, in all probability, it has already taken; but if any uncertainty still lingers in the czar's councils, he may be influenced by the fact that the protocol is recognized as an honorable attempt to satisfy Russian susceptibilities and justify disavowal. Until the announcement is made we have the right to consider it uncertain, and we give our readers the best means of divining the result."

AN UNFORTHING OUTLOOK.

"The first condition proposed by Russia, namely, peace with Montenegro, is based by new difficulties. We have nothing as yet to encourage us to believe that the second condition, that the Porte should replace the armies on a peace footing and send an envoy to St. Petersburg to treat of disarmament has been accepted. The Turkish Parliament, to whom, it is said, both conditions will be referred, is no doubt subject to the influence of the government, but the very delegation of the decision by the Porte to the popular assembly seems unfavorable to a policy of concession."

A TREATY TORN UP.

The Pall Mall Gazette, quoting the Vienna despatch referred to above, says, by way of comment:—"The complete ignoring of the treaty of Paris, which is so essentially by the protocol, is almost more explicit than had the protocol commenced by announcing that the ninth article of the treaty had been cancelled or temporarily suspended."

THE PROSPECT OF WAR.

Thus it will be seen that Russia gains from the Powers a moral support for military procedure in case Turkey stirs again. In St. Petersburg, since the signature of the protocol, war is considered inevitable. A correspondent, writing from that city, says:—"If the Russian Bear ever wanted that famous bridge, Lord Derby has picked so many holes in it and given it such a shaky, tumble-down look that the czar refuses to try it."

DISCOURAGING SIGNS.

A correspondent, writing from Philippopolis, the chief city of Bulgaria, says that he expects a recurrence of the massacres before the end of May. Turkey is pushing her preparations for a long struggle as quickly as possible. Three thousand eight hundred cases of arms and ammunition have been landed at Cattaro for Montenegro. Truly the air signs are not peace.

TURKEY'S DIFFICULTY.

Turkey will find not much more difficulty in fighting than in letting war alone. A correspondent at Pera says:—

"There are men in high places here for whom peace has as many terrors as war, who think the protocol should be resisted as an injury. Indeed, some members of the old Turkish party declare that as Russia is so afraid to fight, Turkey should seek a quarrel and go to war regardless of consequences. I repeat, these are not the views of the Sultan or his immediate surroundings. Edhem Pacha, the Grand Vizier; Salvet Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and several of their colleagues are, so far as their influence extends, inclined to mild counsel. It is probably by their advice that an ambassador is about to be sent to St. Petersburg. On the other hand, Redif Pacha, who is equally obnoxious to the Palace and the Porte, but whose removal from the War Ministry seems beyond the power of all his adversaries, is straining every nerve to muster new forces, arm the frontier strongholds and carry on preparations as if for immediate hostilities. Ahmed Mukhtar Pacha has already started for Erzerum, where he is to take command of the army on the Eastern frontier, and the Commander-in-Chief, Abdul Kerim Pacha, has embarked for Rusechuk to put himself at the head of the army on the Danube. It is difficult to believe that this supreme officer, now advanced in age, should have been put to the trouble of such a journey if the only purpose was to disband the army. There are some, in short, who consider war not only inevitable, but even absolutely desirable."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

You may find everything in a Chicago paper, unless you look for it.

Washington hotels give broiled soaked salt salmon for the fresh fish.

Mrs. Stonewall Jackson will make Charlotte, N. C., her permanent home.

Mr. Nicolas Shishkin, Russian Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon.

M. de Vorges, French Minister to Hayti, is at the Brunswick on his way to France.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, has a new little daughter and he thinks maybe he will call her Louisiana.

Nothing can supply the place of anger to the woman who has a painful of unaccounted loss over from winter.

Ralph Waldo Emerson is probably the greatest of American philosophers. He had two wives within five years.

The next morning after a champagne dinner there is nothing better than having your hair shampooed, we have heard.

A fashionable lady recently went into a Broadway store for a pair of gold sprinkled stockings. When she saw they said they were so high priced that she would take only one.

Speaker Hanger, General W. B. Tallierro and a considerable number of members of the Virginia Legislature will arrive at New York Monday morning by the steamship Wyanoke on an excursion.

When a fond son starts forward in life he sometimes turns round to curse his friends, but a mule never turns round. He is the only affectionate one of his species who can strike out in life both ways at once.

The pale avocet has lifted its little head from the cold sea and—descends on the slopes of Jersey, near Greenwood Lake, are looking around for snarknet to give a religious favor and excuse to the applejack.

It makes a man weary to be compelled to wind up a clockwork over his hand and elbow. It keeps his arms in a cramped position for three minutes. Yet he will go into a gin mill and unwearyingly bend his elbow for hours at a time.

WEEKLY HERALD:—"Cut and parboil a young chicken; line a deep dish with pie crust; spread a layer of thin slices of cold ham next the crust, then put some pieces of the fowl upon the ham; cover this with slices of hard-boiled eggs. Proceed in this order until the dish is nearly full, then pour in some of the liquor in which the chicken was boiled, in order to prevent dryness, and bake one hour."